

# CS 151: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Professor America Chambers

## Getting to know you

- Name
- Major
- Interesting fact about yourself

## Course Topics

- **Part I: Problem solving**
  - Search
  - Adversarial Games
  - Constraint satisfaction
- **Part II: Reasoning with uncertainty**
  - Probability
  - Bayesian networks
  - Reasoning over time (hidden Markov models)
- **Part III: Learning**
  - Supervised learning
  - Clustering

## Course Syllabus

<http://www.cs.pomona.edu/classes/cs151/>

## Today

- Reading
  - ▣ *Skim* Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach (AIMA)  
Chapter 1
  
- Objectives
  - ▣ Introduction to Artificial Intelligence (AI)
    - How do we define AI?
    - Subfields of AI
    - A short history of AI

## Most people's conception of AI





## A definition of “AI”

- “AI is our attempt to create a ‘machine’ that thinks (or acts) humanly (or rationally)”

<p><b>Think like a human</b> Cognitive Modeling</p>	<p><b>Think rationally</b> Logic-based Systems</p>
<p><b>Act like a human</b> Turing Test</p>	<p><b>Act rationally</b> Rational Agents</p>

## Subfields of AI: Natural Language Processing (NLP)

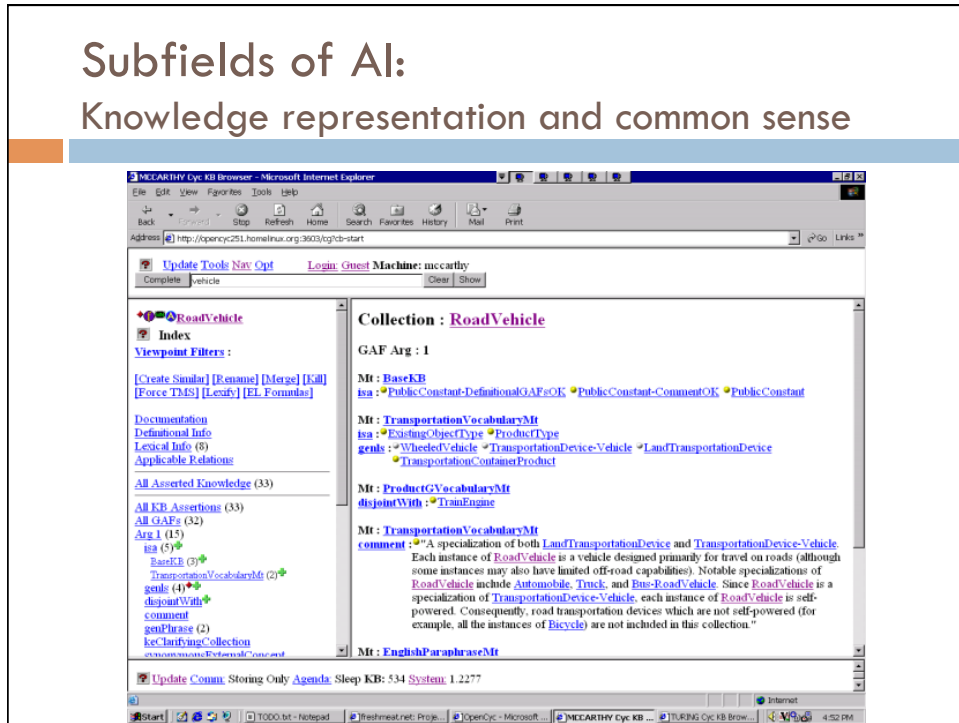
- Understanding
  - ▣ Speech recognition
  - ▣ Entity and co-reference resolution
- Generation
  - ▣ Automatic summarization
  - ▣ Natural language generation
  - ▣ Speech and gesture generation
- Other
  - ▣ Machine translation
  - ▣ Question answering
  - ▣ Sentiment analysis



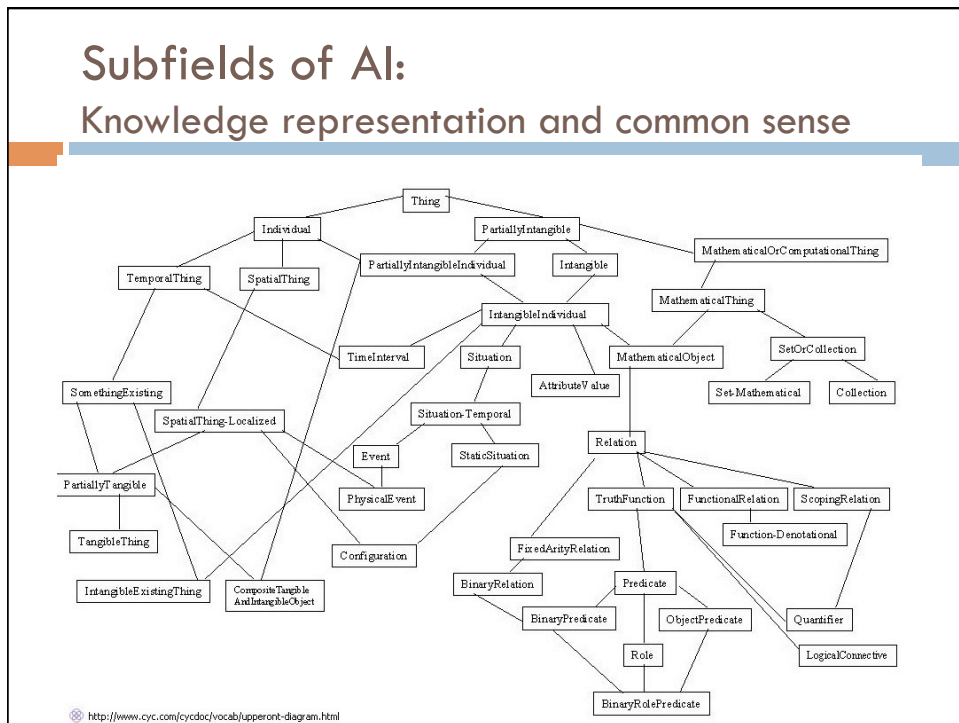
## Subfields of AI: Knowledge representation and common sense

- What would happen if I dropped my computer on the ground? How do you think I would react?
- How do you get common sense into a computer?
- Opencyc.org
- OpenMindCommonSense (OMCS)

# Subfields of AI: Knowledge representation and common sense

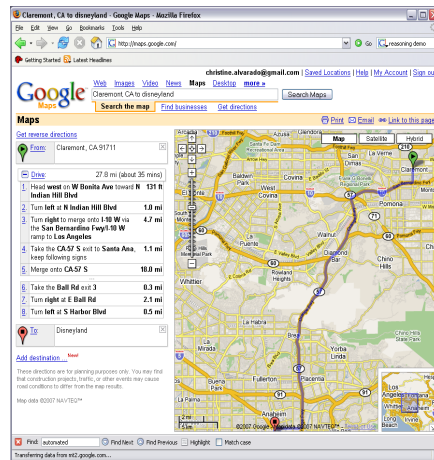


# Subfields of AI: Knowledge representation and common sense



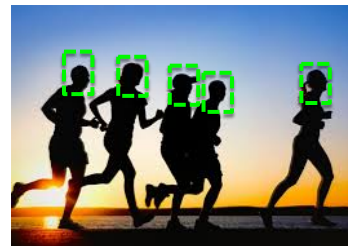
## Subfields of AI: Automated Reasoning and Planning

- Game playing
- Planning
- Route finding



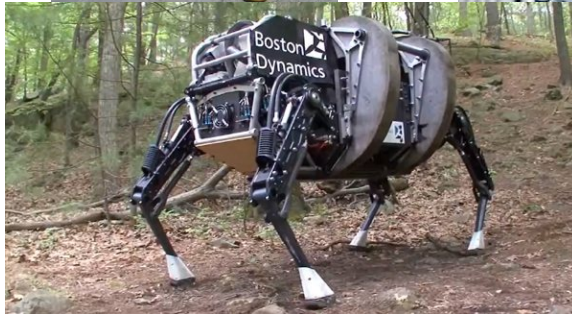
## Subfields of AI: Perception (vision, graphics)

- Image classification
  - ▣ Does the image contain an instance of X?
  - ▣ Where is the person's head? What is the person doing?



- Scene segmentation
- Object and face recognition

## Subfields of AI: Robotics

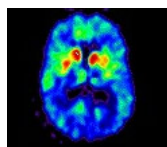


## Subfields of AI: Machine Learning

- A better name would be “Pattern Recognition”
  - ▣ Supervised learning – labeled data
  - ▣ Unsupervised learning – unlabeled data
  - ▣ Reinforcement learning – learning with rewards

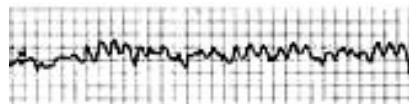


How much land was burned?



Patient have Parkinsons?

Learn a model of western music?

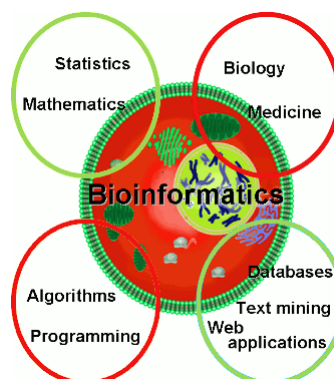


Is this person having a heart attack?



## Applications of AI: Bioinformatics

- Sequence alignment
- Gene finding
- Genome assembly
- Drug design and discovery
- Protein structure prediction



## A (short) history of AI

- 1940-1950: Early days
  - 1943: McCulloch&Pitts, boolean circuit of brain
  - 1950: Turing's "Computing machinery and intelligence"
- 1950-1970: "Look, Ma, no hands!"
  - 1950s: Early AI programs including Samuel's checkers program, Newell & Simon's Logic theorist, Gelernter's Geometry Engine
  - 1956: Dartmouth meeting, "Artificial Intelligence" adopted
  - 1965: Robinson's complete algorithm for logical reasoning
- 1970-1990: Knowledge-based approaches
  - 1969-79: Early development of knowledge-based systems
  - 1980-88: Expert systems industry booms
  - 1988-93: Expert systems industry busts, "AI winter"
- 1990: Statistical approaches
  - Resurgence of probability, focus on uncertainty
  - General increase in technical depth
  - Agents and learning systems... "AI spring?"

Taken from Berkeley CS188 slides

## Reminders

- The reading is important!
  - ▣ Skim Chapter 1
- Course information
  - ▣ Read through the syllabus and Academic Honesty Policy
  - ▣ Make sure you have a DCI account
  - ▣ Make sure you accept the Piazza invitation
- HW1 is due by midnight Friday